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SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO NEW GENERA OF FUNGI PUBLISHED SINCE 1900 WITH CITATION AND ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION.

COMPILED BY P. L. RICKER.

(Concluded from Page 75.)

V. LABOULBENIINEAE.

[Laboulbeniinae.]

DISTICHOMYCES Thaxter n. g. Laboulbeniaceae. Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 41:308. 1905.

"Receptacle consisting of a basal and subbasal cell surmounted by two parallel series of cells of indefinite number, any of which may bear either a sterile appendage or an antheridium externally, one of the series ending in a perithecium, the other terminated by the primary appendage. Appendages of the same type as those of Rickia and Peyritschiella. Antheridia at maturity terminial on a unicellular branch, becoming quite free in a complete group."

VI. AECIDIOMYCETAE.

[Aecidiomycetae.]

BAEODROMUS Arthur n. g. Uredinaceae. Annales Mycologici, 3: 19. 1905.

"Spermagonia globose, subepidermal. Telutospores catenulate, united laterally into compact definite sori; promycelium single from near apex of cell, external, recurved, bearing four globose sporidia."

[Aecidiomycetae.]

CALLIOSPORA Arthur n. g. Uredinales. Botanical Gazette, 39: 390. 1905.

"Telutosori arising from beneath the epidermis, soon naked; telutospores 2-celled by transverse partition, wall colored, with an external layer which swells in water, germ pores 2 in each cell, lateral. Aecidium and uredo wanting. Spermogonia arising from beneath the cuticle, conical."

[Aecidiomycetae.]

PHRAGMIDIELLA P. Henn. n. g. Uredinales. Engler's Botanische Jahrbücher, 38:104. 1905.

"Uredosori haud paraphysati, uredosporae castaneo-obscurae, asperatae. Telutosporae 3-4 septatae constrictae, pallidulae."

[Aecidiomycetae.]

UROMYCLADIUM McAlpine n. g. Uredineae. Annales Mycologici, 3: 321. 1905.

"O. Spermogonia somewhat hemispherical, produced under the cuticle, without paraphyses at mouth, preceding the formation of any other spore.

I. Aecidia at present unknown.

II. Uredospores borne singly and generally much larger than telutospores, with several distinct germ-pores and without paraphyses.

III. Telutospores in clusters, composed of one spore and cyst, or two or three spores with or without a cyst, depressed globose. Germination as in Uromyces and without a period of rest, as fas as known."

VII. BASIDIOMYCETAE.

[Basidiomycetae]

AMAURODERMA Murrill n. g. Polyporaceae. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 32:360. 1905.

"Hymenophore large, epixylous, stipitate, the stipe often much elongated; surface smooth, encrusted, not varnished; context brown, punky; tubes cylindrical, concolorous, the mouths usually light-colored at first; spores ovoid or globose, brown."

[Basidiomycetae.]

AURANTIPORELLUS Murrill n. g. Polyporaceae. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 32:486. 1905.

"Hymenophore large, annual, epixylous, effused, immarginate or narrowly reflexed; surface azonate, soft anoderm and orange-colored when young, becoming slightly encrusted and darker with age; context orange-colored, extremely soft and spongy throughout; tubes orange-colored, very large, thin-walled, irregular, lacerate, fragile; spores smooth, hyaline."

[Basidiomycetae.]

AURANTIPORUS Murrill n. g. Polyporaceae. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 32:487. 195.

"Hymenophore large, annual, epixylous, sessile, dimidiate; surface anoderm, sodden, bibulous, reddish-orange, soon fading; context reddish-yellow, fleshy-tough to woody, juicy when fresh, rigid when dry, conspicuously zonate; tubes small, slender, thin-walled, brilliant orange when fresh, becoming dark, resinous and fragile on drying; spores smooth, hyaline."

[Basidiomycetae.]

CERRENELLA Murrill n. g. Polyporaceae. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 32:361. 1905.

"Hymenophore thin, effused-reflexed, annual, epixylous; surface brown, zonate, anoderm, margin thin; context thin, coriaceous, brown; hymenium at first poroid, very soon becoming irpiciform, the teeth irregular and compressed; spores smooth, hyaline."

[Basidiomycetae.]

CORIOLELLUS Murrill n. g. Polyporaceae. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 32:481. 1905.

"Hymenophore small, dry, annual, epixylous, semi- resupinate; surface white, anoderm, usually azonate; context white, thin, fibrous to corky; hymenium concolorous, tubes thin-walled, usually large and irregular, dentate, but not irpiciform; spores smooth, hyaline."

[Basidiomycetae.]

CORIOLOPSIS Murrill n. g. Polyporaceae. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 32:358. 1905.

"Hymenophore thin, flexible or rigid, annual, epixylous, sessile, dimidiate, often largely resupinate; surface light-brown, zonate, anoderm, hairy, margin thin; context thin, coriaceous to woody, pale ferruginous, sometimes almost white; hymenium concolorous, tubes small, regular, thin-walled, entire; spores smooth, hyaline."

[Basidiomycetae.]

CUBAMYCES Murrill n. g. Polyporaceae. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 32:480. 1905.

"Hymenophore large, annual epixylous, sessile; thin, dry, conchate; surface pelliculose, glabrous, normally azonate; context white or yellowish, thin, homogeneous, very soft and elastic; hymenium concolorous, tubes small and regular, rather thick-walled, firm and corky, mouths entire, spores smooth, hyaline."

[Basidiomycetae.]

DENDROPHAGUS Murrill n. g. Polyporaceae. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 32:473. 1905. non Toumey 1900.

"Hymenophore very large, but of light weight, annual epixylous, sessile, dimidiate, thick and pulvinate; surface pelliculose, glabrous, azonate, margin very obtuse; context very thick, soft and spongy throughout; tubes small, dark-colored, thin-walled, fragile; spores smooth, hyaline."

[*See Tomophagus Murr.*]

[Basidiomycetae.]

EARLIELLA Murrill n. g. Polyporaceae. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 32:478. 1905.

"Hymenophore medium to large, annual, epixylous, semi-resupinate, thin and red but rigid; surface pelliculose, glabrous, zonate, more or less reddish-brown in color; context white, coriaceous, zonate; hymenium flesh-colored, tubes medium, irregular, becoming thin-walled; spores smooth, hyaline."

[Basidiomycetae.]

FLAVIPORELLUS Murrill n. g. Polyporaceae. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 32:485. 1905.

"Hymenophore small, annual, epixylous, sessile or substipitate, flabelliform, yellow throughout; surface anoderm, margin thin; context very thin and friable; tubes small, thin-walled, fragile; spores smooth, hyaline or yellowish."

[Basidiomycetae.]

FLAVIPORUS Murrill n. g. Polyporaceae. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 32:360. 1905.

"Hymenium annual, often reviving, epixylous, sessile, dimidiate, imbricate; surface encrusted, glabrous; context thick, woody, brown; tubes thin-walled, minute, regular; spores smooth, hyaline."

[Basidiomycetae.]

FOMITELLA Murrell n. g. Polyporaceae. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 32:365. 1905.

"Hymenium sessile, at times semi-resupinate, applanate, epixylous; surface glabrous, anoderm to encrusted, sulcate with age; context woody or slightly punky, brownish-olivaceous, rarely varying to pallid; tubes minute, cylindrical, usually thick-walled, rarely stratose; spores smooth, hyaline."

[Basidiomycetae.]

GASTROSPORIUM Mattirolo n. g. Lycoperdales. Memorie della Reale Accademie Scienze di Torino, II. 53:361. 1903.

"Il Gastrosporium, come indica il nome, è formato da una cavità ripiena di innumeravoli minutissime spore, limita da una parete doppia."

"Il corpo fruttifero globoso-lobato è di color bianco latteo, di grossezza che varia da quella di un pisello a quella di una noce, misurando il più grosso esemplare esaminato un diametro di circa tre cent."

"Il Peridio è formato da due strati nettamente differenziati."

"L'esterno, dello spessore di circa ½ mill. puverulento, calceo, risulta (negli esemplarè essiccati) composto di un materiale farinoso, facilmente esportabile colle dita." * * * * *

"L'interno strato, spesso circa ⅓ di mill., e quindi meno sviluppato di quello esterno, nettamente dal primo differenziato, risulta di ife saldate fra di loro intimamente da una gelatina tenace, brillante."

"Le Gleba è formata da una massa di sostanza avente colore olivaceo chiaro, composta niente altro che da spore piccolissime, misuranti vel diametro circa 3 micra, a contorno circolore o leggermente ovale, le quali, solamente a forte ingrandimento, lasciano scorgere ancora il puto di attocco collo sterigma."

[Basidiomycetae.]

IRPICIPORUS Murrill n. g. Polyporaceae. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 32:471. 1905.

"Hymenophore annual, epixylous, sessile, effused-reflexed, white or pallid throughout; surface anoderm, glabrous or velvety, not distinctly zonate, margin acute; context thin, leathery, pallid or brown; tubes alveolar; spores smooth, hyaline."

[Basidiomycetae.]

MICROPORELLUS Murrill n. g. Polyporaceae. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 32:483. 1905.

"Hymenophore thin, annual, epixylous, usually flabelliform, stipitate, the stipe variously attacked and sometimes much reduced; surface anoderm; multizonate; context thin, white, fibrous, rigid and fragile when dry; tubes very minute, regular, thin-walled, fragile when dry; spores smooth, hyaline."

[Basidiomycetae.]

NIGROPORUS Murrill n. g. Polyporaceae. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 32:361. 1905.

"Hymenium annual, epixylous, dimidiate-sessile to flabelliform, glabrous; context dark-brown, firm, homogeneous; tubes short, slender, thin-walled, black; spores smooth, hyaline."

[Basidiomycetae.]

PHAEOLOPSIS Murrill n. g. Polyporaceae. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 32:489. 1905.

"Hymenophore annual, epixylous, stipitate; surface azonate, anoderm, yellow or brown; margin acute; context yellow, fleshy to tough and fibrous, not friable; tubes yellow, regular, minute, thin-walled; spores smooth, hyaline; stipe excentric or lateral with substance and surface like that of the pileus."

[Basidiomycetae.]

PORODAEDALEA Murrill n. g. Polyporaceae. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 32:367. 1905.

"Hymenophore large, perennial, epixylous, sessile, conchate to ungulate, surface anoderm, sulcate, usually rough; context brown and woody; tubes concolorous, rarely in distinct layers, the hymenium varying from porose to daedaleoid; spores smooth, hyaline at maturity, becoming brownish with age, cystidia conspicuous."

[Basidiomycetae.]

PYCNOPORELLUS Murrill n. g. Polyporaceae. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 32:489. 1905.

'Hymenophore annual, epixylous, sessile, dimidiate, simple or imbricate, reddish or orange-colored throughout; surface anoderm, margin thin; context thin, friable; tubes thin-walled, fragile, at length lacerate; spores smooth, hyaline or pale yellowish."

[Basidiomycetae.]

RIGIDOPORUS Murrill n. g. Polyporaceae. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 32:478. 1905.

"Hymenophore annual, at times reviving, epixylous, sessile, dimidiate, conchate, simple or imbricate; surface pelliculose, multizonate, margin thin, incurved when dry; context thin, white, woody, very rigid when dry, tubes minute, regular, light brown, mouths pruinose when young; spores smooth, hyaline."

[Basidiomycetae.]

TOMOPHAGUS Murrill n. n. Polyporaceae. (Dendrophagus Murr. non Toumey.) Torreya 5:197. 1905.

VIII. DEUTEROMYCETAE.

[Deuteromycetae.]

ASTEROTHYRIUM P. Hennings n. g. Leptostromataceae. Botanische Jahrbücher für Systematik, Pflanzengeschichte und Pflanzengeographie, 34:54. 1904.

"Perithecia membranacea, dimidiato-scutellata, atra, poro pertusa, hyphis circumdata. Conidia oblonge fusoidea, 3 septata, hyalina. Cystothyrio, Discosiae affin."

[Deuteromycetae.]

DIDYMOBOTRYOPSIS P. Hennings n. g. Stilbaceae. Hedwigia 41:149. 1902.

"Mycelium effusum, albidum; stromata subcylindracea e hyphis hyalinis coalitis conflata, apice fimbriata. Conidiophora subulata. Conidia acrogena singularia, oblonga, hyalina, 1-septata. Didymobotryo Sacc. aff."

[Deuteromycetae.]

GLIOMASTIX Guéguen n. g. Dematiaceae. Bulletin Trimestriel de la Société mycologique de France, 21:240. 1905.

'Hyphae steriles decumbentes; fertiles breves, simplices aut subsimplices. Conidia mucilaginea catenata, terminaliter conglobata, turbulo brunneo e membrana conidiophori innata, mox annulari segmentatione tubuli denudata, inde disjunctores toriformes, inter conidias insertis."

[Deuteromycetae.]

MADURELLA Brumpt. n. g. Mucedineae. Comptes Rendus Hebdomadaires des séances de la Société de Biologie 58:999. 1905.

Mucédinée à thalle blanc, vivant en parasite dans divers tissus animaus (os, muscles, tissu conjoctif), possédant dans sa vie végétative des filaments d'un diamètre toufours superieur à 1 μ et pouvant atteindre 8 a 10 μ. Ces filaments sont cloisonnés et se ramifient de temps à autre, ils secrétant une substance brune. En vieillissant, ces filaments s'organisent en sclérote et leur paroi s' imprègne quelquefois de pigment brun. Dans ce sclérote se rencontrent en quantité variable des corpuscles arrondis de 8 à 30 μ de diamètre (chlamydospores?)."

[Deuteromycetae.]

MONILITES Pampaloni n. g. Moniliaceae. Atti della Reale Accademie dei Lincei, V. 11:252. 1902. Fossil.

"Hyphae septatae, hyalinae, vage ramosae, effusae; conidia globoso, elliptica, 18-21μ, utrinque obtusa, in catenas breves, interdum ramosas disposita, hyalina, laevia."

[Deuteromycetae.]

PHOMOPSIS Sacc. n. g. Sphaeropsideae. Annales Mycologici, 3:166. 1905.

"Pycnidio subcutanea, plus minus erumpentia, globosa-depressa, saepe longitudinaliter oblonga, non raro supra latiuscule aperta nec regulariter ostiolata, nigricantia, gregaria. Sporulae fusoideo-oblongae, rarius ellipsoideae, typice 2-guttulatae. Basidia filiformia v. acicularia, saepe demum secedentia et incurvata."

[Deuteromycetae.]

SARCINODOCHIUM von Höhnel n. g. Tubercularieae. Oesterreichische Botanische Zeitschrift, 55:16. 1905.

"Epidochien oberflächlich, gelatinös, lebhaft, gefärbt aus einem lockenzelligen Grundgewebe bestehend, das nach aussen allmählich in kurze, einfache oder wenig und unregelmässig verzweigte Sporenträge übergeht, die an der Spitze gehäuft, wenig teils einzellige, teils zwei-bis vier-zellige, kreuzförmig geteilte, rundliche oder längliche, hyaline Sporen bilden. Saprophyt."

[Deuteromycetae.]

TETRACOCCOSPORIUM Szabó n. g. Dematiaceae. Hedwigia, 44:77. f. a-b. 1905.

"Cespitulis effusis griseis, hyphis hyalino-sub-fuscis, septatis, ramosis, conidiis globosis, ramorum apicem acrogenis, atro-brunneis, duobus parietibus verticalibus angula recto inter se sitis partitis."

[Deuteromycetae.]

THYRSIDINA von Hönel n. g. Melanconieae. Annales Mycologici, 2:337. 1905.

"Pilz lebhaft gefärbt, gelatinös-fleischig, hervorbrechend. Stroma hell gefärbt, dick, aus plectenchymatisch verflochtenen Hyphen bestehend, die an der Spitze noch im Innern des Stroma je eine hyalodictiee, rundliche Spore entwickeln, die allmählich heranreifend an die Oberfläche kommt. Sporen schleimig verbunden."

Mycelia Sterilia.

[Mycelia Sterilia.]

Mycorrhizonium Weiss, new fossil form-genus of Mycorhiza. Annals of Botany 18:255-265. pl. 18-19. 1904. No species described.

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W. A. KELLERMAN.

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Eustace, H. J., *see Stewart, F. C., Eustace, H. J., and Sirrine, F. A. . . .*

Everhart, Benjamin Matlack. Obituary. Jour. Mycol. 10:225. Sept. 1904.